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THE Drain Tile manufactured by the
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also keep on hands BRICK, of our own
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We are especially inform the
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BEER, VEAL & MUTTON

at from

4 to 6 Cents per Pound.

Market on Tuesday, Thursday and Sat-
urday mornings; meat always on hand,
and very fresh.

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NEW GRAVE YARD!

The undersigned has laid off a New
Grave Yard, immediately adjoining the
old one, on the west, in lots 15x20 by 15x
feet square, which he offers to sell on rea-
sonable terms. Those desiring to secure
a family burial place can now do so by
calling early on DAVID HEATON,
May 21, 1862.

WINCHESTER JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF RANDOLPH COUNTY.

New Series,

POETRY.

An Acorn from Fortress Monroe.

By CAROLINE A. MASON.

A SIMPLE acorn—nothing more!
It's like, a thousand times before,
I've seen upon the wooded shore,
Or in thick forests, where the shade
Dimly with the sunshine played,
Of its bright neighbor hid afraid.

I've gathered them by handfuls up,
And smiling said: "An elf might sup,
Contented, from so fair a cup."

But this—I hold it in my hand
With reverent awe, as if the wand
Of some old Druid once had tanned

The parent tree that gave it birth,
While underneath its mystic girth
They kept their feasts of solemn mirth.

Oh, more than Druid could invoke,
Be me not great beneath the sacred oak,
My acorn unto me has spoke!

Dumb—yet no Delphic oracle,
By incantation, dream or spell,
Could conjure what his lips can tell.

A simple acorn—but, to me,
Nor Delphic sonore nor sacred tree,
Has half its gift or prophecy.

For, folded in its bosom, lies
God's promise through the centuries;
The Prophecy of Prophecy!

And so, with reverent care, I lay
My treasure in the earth away;
My tears had started while I say:

Oh, marse it gently, gentle Earth;
Kind Nature give it sandy birth;
Let storms not drown, nor any dearth
Of the sweet ear, my treasure bright;

Be lavish of thy dew and light,
Play smile by day, thy tears by night.

These grigous watch above it keep,
Until its roots strike broad and deep,
And skip over its great branches sweep.

So, when this dear child at my knee,
To woodland grown, comes back to me,
And rests beneath his favorite tree,

I'll sing me with what tender care
We nursed it, while the sun and air
No gentle ministry did spare;

And how we fenced the sapling round,
Not doubting that the guarded guard,
So green within, was holy ground.

And I shall answer with glad tears
Beholding my eyes: "Behold what years
And God have done, despite our fears.

For see, my son! a tree more fair
Than this, and nursed with tender care
Is growing in God's gracious air;

The Tree of Liberty! It shades
Shelters the nations! Of high mirth,
And none molest or make afraid!"

Pittsburg, Mass.

Written for the Journal.

CONGRESSMAN.

MR. EDGAR: Permit, if you
please, a stranger to express thro'

the columns of your paper a few
thoughts to the voters of the 5th
district, as the time draws near,
when every man must take the
responsibility of saying, at the
polls, who is to be his representative
in Congress, the ensuing two years.

Any one who has watched the
maneuvering of the political wire
workers during the present can-
vass, can not help but see that
there has been very unfair means
used to defeat Mr. Julian, espe-
cially in this County, (Wayne),

and that, too, by men claiming to
be loyal Republicans. It is as-
tonishing to see to what depths
of political degradation men will
descend to gain their ends, when
they consent to divorce politics
from truth and right. As your
readers are no doubt aware, a
clique of persons in this vicinity
have combined to defeat Julian,
no matter by what means, but
defeat him any how. To carry out
this view, they offered to fuse
with the Democrats and go for a
man they would nominate, but
they were a little too pliant to
suit the Democrats, and they did
not choose to fuse with them.—

The Democrats did not bid for
them, though they offered to sell
themselves very cheap. At a
Convention called by the "Con-
servative Republicans and Dem-
ocrats," which met at Centerville
on the 20th, owing to want of in-

formation or some other cause,
there was so small an attendance
that they could not, or did not do
any thing, except two or three

Democrats made short speeches,
declaring it the business of that

Convention to put down Julian
and the "hell spirit of Abolitionism."

One speaker was so full
of pathos that he repeated seven
times that they must put down

the hell spirit of Abolitionism;
but how to get at it was the
desideratum, the men were not
there to vote—for some unac-
countable reason they failed to

attend, so, after waiting a reasonable time, and no one else coming, they concluded to adjourn until the Democratic Convention to be held in a few days. Thus that meeting of the Conservative Republicans and Democrats now stands adjourned to meet with the Democratic Convention. If we had not seen so much before of their doings, we could scarcely believe that men who had stood before the country as Republicans—men who labored vigorously to elect Lincoln and inaugurate the present Republican administration—could now turn around and offer to fuse with the 8th of January men, the enemies of the Government. And what for? To defeat the man who has been unanimously nominated by the people for Congress—Mr. Julian, who, every one knows that is conversant with the doings of the past session of Congress, stood the whole term, the noble, uncompromising friend of the Government, by his votes and by his speeches sanctioned every measure that would strengthen the hands of the President, and furnish men and money to put down this unholy rebellion, brought about by the action of the very men with whom these Republicans now offer to fuse. Shame on such "political chicanery!"

By their action, the contest is narrowed down to a very limited platform. We have now to choose between Johnson, an out-and-out 8th-of-January man, and Mr. Julian, the man who has been tried and found faithful to the high trust reposed in him in the past. His record is before the people, and the high-toned moral obligation which has marked his course in the recent Congress, gives promise of a like faithful adherence to principle in the future.

Now, let me appeal to the voters of this district to look well to the matter; let there be no neutral ground; there is none. "No one can shirk responsibility by staying away," and not voting, and saying they are neutral. Every vote thrown away is a half vote for treason. And now, when our country is on the brink of ruin, will you send a man to Congress who will give "aid and comfort to the enemy?" You can not trust such a man with the liberties and the life of a free people. Johnson's antecedents are such that we know he is not the man to represent the Burnt District, and now it is for the Republicans and all true Union men to say what shall be done. Let not one of us be found sleeping at our posts, but rather let us be on the watch-tower to see that our district is not disgraced by our listlessness or want of efficiency. There is but a short time to work. Let us show our appreciation of his efforts by returning Mr. Julian to Congress.

A REPUBLICAN.

Speech of Cassius M. Clay.

Soon after the President issued his proclamation freeing slaves in the rebellious districts on the 1st of January next, he was surrounded, and the crowd afterward loudly called for Gen. C. M. Clay, who responded in the following patriotic remarks:

He said he came there, as well as themselves, to do honor to the great act which would make Abraham Lincoln immortal among men. He knew, as did many others, all ought to know, the great difficulties under which he had struggled from the beginning of his Presidency up to this time, which was the culminating point in his Administration; the cause of the great difference of opinion was not of a day, it was not based upon any simple party organization; nay, it was not based upon the act that four millions born upon American soil were the slaves of certain other men; but deeper, wider, and more expansive than these, and the great principle which had been in existence from the beginning of this Government to the present day, and that was whether man should govern himself or others should govern him. [C. es of "That's it" and applause.]—Hence, he was in the habit of saying this was not a contest about African Slavery—not whether these four millions should be entitled to that justice, to that lib-

erty to which our forefathers, in the day of trial and in the day of defeat, most solemnly declared in the face of the world they were entitled; but it was the greater principle which these two supported, representing on the one side the interests of the slaveholders and the aristocratic principle—the divine right which we threw aside in 1776; and on the other side, that great party for self-government—he cared not whether they were called Republicans or Democrats—the men who contended that every man had a right to govern himself. This was not a contest between the people of the South and those of the North, but one between the tyrants of the North and South, and tyrants everywhere, with the people of the country. [Applause.] This was the issue, and Abraham Lincoln, standing up as the Representative of self-government, himself having been one of that class, had thrown up the club, and now it was to be decided under whom they would live—under that of the people or under that of a despot. The issue was between Liberty or Slavery. He thanked God it had come at last. Did any fear the result?

As regards the proclamation, he said there were many who said that it was worth nothing at all; that we could not set a man free by proclaiming him so when he was surrounded by a stalwart force, and kept in chains by a large and powerful army. He did not expect as he had always said that this proclamation would have any direct influence upon the four millions of blacks in the South, oppressed as they had always been by long centuries of Slavery, kept in ignorance as they had been, and their manhood destroyed. It was not expected they were to render any material assistance toward achieving their own liberty. It was upon whom this proclamation was to act upon. It was for us to determine for their actual freedom. That the Executive will, in due time, recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom. That the Executive will, in due time, designate the States and parts of States if any in which the people thereof respectively shall be in rebellion against the United States, and parts of States if any in which the people thereof respectively shall be in rebellion against the United States, and the fact that any State or people thereof, shall, on that day in good faith, be represented in Congress by members chosen thereto, at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have voted shall in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and people thereof have not been in rebellion against the United States.

That attention is hereby called to an act of Congress, entitled an act to make an additional article of war, approved March 13th, 1862, and which act is in the words and figures following:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, of the United States, in Congress assembled, that hereafter, the following shall be promulgated as an additional article of war, for the government of the Army of the United States, and shall be compensated for all losses of slaves.

ART. 1. All officers and privates in the military or naval service of the United States, are prohibited from employing any foreign powers which had been decrying us in consequence of our alleged hypocritical inconsistency. He closed with a tribute to Secretary Chase, as the persistent and consistent advocate of the proclamation which would have up-
on the eight millions of white men in the South who had no interest in this institution of slaves; but whose manhood had been crushed and social position destroyed by Slavery's blighting influence. He dwelt at more length on the embarrassing influence it would have upon those foreign powers which had been decrying us in consequence of our alleged hypocritical inconsistency. He closed with a tribute to Secretary Chase, as the persistent and consistent advocate of the proclamation which would have up-
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